SELP Longitudinal Survey of Microentrepreneurs

Major Findings Change Over Time

April 1998

Self-Employment Learning Project 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Suite 1070 Washington, DC 20036 202/833-7446



Programs in Study

◆ Good Faith Fund (GFF)
 ◆ Institute for Social & Iowa City, IA
 Economic Development (ISED)

◆ PPEP/MICRO Tucson, AZ◆ Rural Economic Raleigh, NC

Development Center (REDC)

 Women's Self-Employment Project (WSEP)

◆ Women Venture (WV)

Coalition for Women's

St. Paul, MN

Los Angeles, CA

Chicago, IL

 Coalition for Women's Economic Development (CWED)

Self-Employment Learning Project (SELP) Study Components

• In-Depth Client and Business Characteristics

- ⇒ Interview-based sample of 405 entrepreneurs tracked over 5 years
- Agency Case Studies
 - On-site documentation of program
 - ⇒ Completed in 1992 & 1994

• Program Profile

- ⇒ Internal monitoring system
- ⇒ Data collected every 6 months on all current, active clients
- ⇒ Agencies complete forms based on client intake forms

SELP Key Questions

- 1. Who are the programs assisting?
- 2. What are the programs' designs, components, characteristics? How do they change over time?
- 3. What are the range of contexts in which programs operate? How does this affect programs?
- 4. What can we learn about program scale (number of clients) in the U.S.?
- 5. What are the outcomes & dynamics of assistance over time to businesses & clients?
- ⇒ a. What happens to individuals' income over time?
- ⇒ b. What happens to businesses over time?
- 6. What can we learn about qualitative changes over time in clients, their families & communities?
- 7. What are the obstacles that prevent growth for clients & businesses?

Policy Questions

Is microenterprise an effective poverty alleviation strategy?

- ⇒ Do incomes rise over time?
- ⇒ Do people move out of poverty?

Do microbusinesses survive?

- ⇒ Do they grow?
- ⇒ Are they profitable?
- ⇒ Do they create jobs?
- What contributions do they make to local economies?

Does microenterprise produce "empowerment" results?

⇒ What is the value of these results?

What is the microenterprise methodology?

- ⇒ Is it cost effective?
- ⇒ What are the delinquency & default rates?

SELP Survey Key Questions

- What are the outcomes and dynamics of assistance over time to businesses and individual clients? In particular:
 - a) what happens to individuals' income & economic status over time?
 - b) what happens to businesses in terms of sales, profitability & other business measures over time?
- What can we learn about qualitative changes & improvements in people's lives over time in terms of:
 - a) individual clients?
 - b) clients' families?
 - c) clients' communities?

The SELP Entrepreneur Survey

Program	Number of Respondents in Wave 1 (% of Respondents)	Number of Respondents in Wave 3 (% of Respondents)	Number of Respondents in Wave 5 (% of Respondents)
Rural Economic	83	65	60
Development Center (REDC)	(20%)	(22%)	(22%)
Good Faith Fund (GFF)	39	29	27
	(10%)	(10%)	(10%)
Institute for Social and Economic Development (ISED)	54 (13%)	42 (14%)	35 (13%)
WomenVenture (WV)	54	44	40
	(13%)	(15%)	(15%)
Women's Self-Employment	86	66	68
Project (WSEP)	(21%)	(22%)	(25%)
Coalition for Women's Economic Development (CWED)	38 (9%)	27 (9%)	16 (6%)
PPEP/MICRO	51	28	23
	(13%)	(9%)	(9%)
Total Number of	405	301	269
Respondents	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
RESPONSE RATE	100%	74%	67%

Comparability Between Wave 1 & Wave 5

- Important to ensure that longitudinal analysis is representative of the SELP sample
- Tests of significance show that overall the sample from Wave 1 and Wave 5 are comparable across almost all characteristics measured

Exceptions:

Program Membership

Race/Ethnicity

Language

Education Level

Other Characteristics Tested:

Marital Status

Business Location

Age

Household Income Personal Assets

Gender

Personal Earnings Business Earnings

Microenterprise programs effectively reach large numbers of minority and female clients

◆ 62% are from a minority ethnic or racial group:

42% African-American

18% Hispanic

2% Asian

- 78% are women
- Microentrepreneurs are relatively well-educated

83% are high school graduates

58% have some education past high-school

19% have 4-year college degrees

8% have graduate degrees

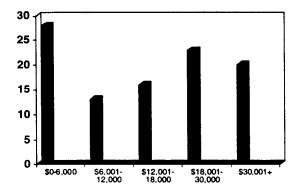
◆ 56% rely on the microbusiness as their primary source of earnings

Large numbers of microentrepreneurs are "patchers"--patching together more than one earnings source to make ends meet

- Half of the surveyed entrepreneurs have 2 or more sources of individual earnings
- 37% work at a part-time job as well as running a microbusiness
- ◆ 16% receive public assistance as their primary or secondary source of income

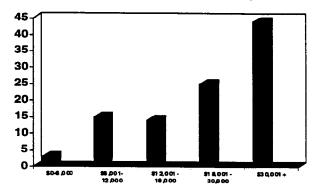
Wave 1- Baseline (1995 dollars)

Respondents' Annual Earnings from Jobs and Businesses



Respondents represent a wide range of earnings levels

Wave 1- Baseline (Respondents Household Income in 1995 dollars)



Also, Respondents represent a wide range of household income levels

- Mean Household Income was \$33,864
- ◆ Median Household Income was \$26,227

Separating Out the Poverty Subset

Baseline Information on Survey Participants: Household Income in 1995 Dollars

Wave 1	Poor Respondents	Non-Poor Respondents	All Respondents	
Average Household Income	\$13,643	\$44,937	\$33,864	
Median Household Income	\$12,246	\$37,906	\$26,227	

Because of the income diversity in the sample, we separated out those households who were poor in the first year of the survey (below 150% of Census Bureau's Poverty Thresholds).

The total number of repondents who reported their household incomes in wave 1 was 390.

Among these entrepreneurs, 138 were low-income and 252 had incomes above 150% of the poverty line.

Education Level					
Wave 1	Poor Respondents	Non-Poor Respondents	All Respondents		
Less than High-School	26%	12%	17%		
High-School Diploma	30%	22%	25%		
Some College,Technical Degree, or Bachelor's Degree	37%	56%	49%		
Post Graduate	7%	10%	9%		

Race/Ethnicity					
Wave 1	Poor Respondents	Non-Poor Respondents	All Respondents		
White	41%	36%	38%		
Hispanic	25%	15%	18%		
African-American	32%	48%	42%		
Asian/Paific Islander	1%	0%	1%		
Native American	0%	1%<	1%<		
Other/Multiracial	1%	1%	1%		

Longitudinal Survey of Microentrepreneurs (Direction of Change Over Time of Various Economic Indicators)

Economic Indicator	Low-Income Microentrepreneurs	Non-Poor Microentrepreneurs	All Microentrepreneurs
All Respondents			
Household Income	↑	+	¥
Personal Earnings	↑	Ψ	.
Household Assets	•	1	•
Household Net Worth	•	Ψ	4
Business Assets	•	↑	•
Business Net Worth	•	Λ	•

Major Findings (1) (Economic Experiences of Microentrepreneurs Over Time)

Household Income

 Over time, microentrepreneurs experienced a decrease in household income in real terms, however, there were significant differences in the experiences of poor and non-poor respondents. The poor respondents experienced strong gains in household income, and non-poor respondents experienced a decline in household income.

	Poor	Non-Poor	All
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Change in Avg. HH Income Over 5 Years	\$10,507	(\$6,106)	(\$1,443)
% of Entrepreneurs Whose HH Income Increased	78%	48%	56%
% of Entrepreneurs Out of Poverty By Wave 3	25%	-	-
% of Entrepreneurs Out of Poverty By Wave 5	55%	-	-

Major Findings (1) (Economic Experiences of Microentrepreneurs Over Time)

Personal Earnings

 Over time, microentrepreneurs experienced a decrease in personal earnings in real terms, however, again there were significant differences in the experiences of poor and non-poor respondents. Personal earnings of poor respondents increased, while personal earnings of non-poor respondents decreased over the survey period.

	Poor	Non-Poor	All
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Change in Avg. Personal Earnings Over 5 Years	\$5,604	(\$7,015)	(\$3,473)
% Respondents Whose Personal Earnings Increas	ed 69%	40%	48%
Change in Avg. Business Earnings Over 5 Years	\$1,007	(\$9,334)	(\$6,431)
% Respondents Whose Business Earnings Increase	sed 34%	22%	25%
Change in Avg. Job Earnings Over 5 Years	\$4,597	\$2,319	\$2,958
% Respondents Whose Job Earnings Increased	47%	41%	43%

Major Findings (1) (Economic Experiences of Microentrepreneurs Over Time)

Reliance on Public Assistance

Reliance on public assistance declined both in dollar terms and in terms of the percentage of respondents receiving public assistance of some form. The percentage of respondents receiving means-tested benefits dropped from 24% to 17% over the five-year period, while the level of means-tested benefits received dropped from \$1,460 to \$939, on average

Major Findings (2) (Economic Experiences of Microentrepreneurs Over Time)

Household Assets

• Over time, microentrepreneurs demonstrated an increase in household assets. On average, household assets grew by \$9,298 over the survey period. Poor respondents experienced the strongest growth, with average growth in assets of \$23,519 (compared to \$4,681 for non-poor respondents). The primary source of the growth in assets was the increase in the value of housing assets.

	Poor	Non-Poor	All
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Change in Avg. HH Assets Over 5 Years	\$23,519	\$4,681	\$9,298
% of Respondents Whose HH Assets Increased	64%	57%	59%

Major Findings (2) (Economic Experiences of Microentrepreneurs Over Time)

Household Net Worth

• Over time, microentrepreneurs experienced a decrease in personal or household net worth in real terms, however, there were significant differences in the experiences of poor and non-poor respondents. The poor respondents experienced strong gains in household net worth of \$8,854, and non-poor respondents experienced a decline in their net worth of \$7,164.

	Poor	Non-Poor	All
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Change in Avg. HH Net Worth Over 5 Years	\$8,854	(\$7,164)	(\$3,547)
% of Respondents Whose HH Net Worth Incre	eased 48%	55%	53%

Major Findings (3) (Economic Experiences of Microentrepreneurs Over Time)

Business Assets

 Microentrepreneurs demonstrated an increase in business assets over the survey period. On average, business assets grew by \$14,193. Poor respondents experienced the strongest growth, with average growth in business assets of \$18,706 (compared to \$13,120 for non-poor respondents).

	Poor	Non-Poor	All
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Change in Avg. Business Assets Over 5 Years	\$18,706	\$13,120	\$14,193
% Whose Business Assets Increased	54%	64%	62%

Major Findings (3) (Economic Experiences of Microentrepreneurs Over Time)

Business Net Worth

 Over time, microentrepreneurs experienced an increase in business net worth in real terms of \$14,908. The poor respondents increased their business net worth by \$8,282 and non-poor respondents increased their business net worth by \$16,392.

	Poor	Non-Poor	All
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Change in Avg. Business Net Worth Over 5 Years	\$8,282	\$16,392	\$14,908
% Whose Business Net Worth Increased	60%	67%	66%

Summary of Findings from the SELP Longitudinal Survey of Microentrepreneurs (Direction of Change Over Time of Various Economic Indicators)

	Low-income	Non-Poor	All
Economic Indicator	Microentrepreneurs	Microentrepreneurs Microentrepreneurs	
Responde	nts Whose Businesses We	re Still Operating by W	lave 5
Household Income	•	•	•
Personal Earnings	•	•	•
Household Assets	•	•	•
Household Net Worth	•	1	↑
Business Assets	•	•	•
Business Net Worth	•	↑	↑

Major Findings (1)

(Economic Experiences of Microentrepreneurs Whose Businesses Were Still Operating by Wave 5)

Household Income

 Over time, microentrepreneurs experienced a decrease in household income in real terms, however, there were significant differences in the experiences of poor and non-poor respondents. The poor respondents experienced strong gains in household income, and non-poor respondents experienced a decline in household income.

	Poor	Non-Poor	All
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Change in Avg. HH Income Over 5 Years	\$10,494	(\$6,470)	(\$2,229)
% of Entrepreneurs Whose HH Income Increas	ed 84%	48%	57%

 A major contributor to the increase in household incomes of the poor microentrepreneurs was their business earnings. Increase in earnings from the microbusiness constituted 60% of the increase in personal earnings and 31% of the increase in household incomes of these entrepreneurs.

Major Findings (1)

(Economic Experiences of Microentrepreneurs Whose Businesses Were Still Operating by Wave 5)

Personal Earnings

Over time, microentrepreneurs experienced a decrease in personal earnings in real terms, however, again there were significant differences in the experiences of poor and non-poor respondents. Personal earnings of poor respondents increased, while personal earnings of non-poor respondents decreased over the survey period. The main source of increase in the personal earnings of the poor respondents was the increase in earnings from the microbusiness.

	Poor	Non-Poor	All
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Change in Avg. Personal Earnings Over 5 Years	\$5,529	(\$6,975)	(\$3,849)
% Respondents Whose Personal Earnings Increase	sed 75%	40%	48%
Change in Avg. Business Earnings Over 5 Years	\$3,303	(\$7,209)	(\$4,581)
% Respondents Whose Business Earnings Increase	sed 59%	31%	38%
Change in Avg. Job Earnings Over 5 Years	\$2,226	\$234	\$732
% Respondents Whose Job Earnings Increased	31%	27%	28%

Major Findings (2)

(Economic Experiences of Microentrepreneurs Whose Businesses Were Still Operating by Wave 5)

Household Assets

Over time, microentrepreneurs demonstrated an increase in household assets.
 Low-income respondents experienced especially strong growth in assets.

	Poor	Non-Poor	All
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Change in Avg. HH Assets Over 5 Years	\$27,787	\$14,556	\$17,457
% of Respondents Whose HH Assets Increas	ed 68%	57%	60%

Household Net Worth

 Over time, microentrepreneurs experienced an increase in personal or household net worth in real terms. The poor respondents, however, experienced stronger gains in household net worth compared to non-poor respondents.

	Poor	Non-Poor	All
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Change in Avg. HH Net Worth Over 5 Years	\$4,698	\$2,944	\$3,292
% of Respondents Whose HH Net Worth Incr	eased 43%	55%	53%

Major Findings (3)

(Economic Experiences of Microentrepreneurs Whose Businesses Were Still Operating by Wave 5)

Business Assets

Microentrepreneurs demonstrated an increase in business assets over the survey period.
 On average, business assets grew by \$16,427. Poor respondents experienced the stronger growth in business assets compared to non-poor respondents.

	Poor	Non-Poor	All
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Change in Avg. Business Assets Over 5 Years	\$19,656	\$15,601	\$16,427
% Whose Business Assets Increased	57 %	69%	66%

Business Net Worth

 Over time, microentrepreneurs experienced an increase in business net worth in real terms of \$17,344. The poor respondents increased their business net worth by \$8,808 and non-poor respondents increased their business net worth by \$19,336.

	Poor	Non-Poor	All
	Respondents	Respondents	Respondents
Change in Avg. Business Net Worth Over 5 Years	\$8,808	\$19,336	\$17,344
% Whose Business Net Worth Increased	57%	67%	65%

Wave 1 (Baseline) Business Characteristics

A typical microenterprise is a sole proprietorship that has been in operation for two or more years, with sales of less than \$12,000 per year

- 90% are sole proprietorships
- ♦ 69% employ the owner-operator alone
- 31% employ additional employees
- ♦ 64% of microbusinesses are home-based

Age of Business

22% < 1 year old

17% 1-2 years old

18% 2-4 years old

27% 4 years old or more

Gross Sales

47% < \$1,000/ month

21% \$1,000-2,499/ month

25% \$2,500 or more/ month

Wave 1 (Baseline) Business Characteristics

Most Microbusinesses are in retail trade or services, with some manufacturing firms

Of the 386 firms in the survey:

- ◆ 43% are in retail trade
- ♦ 31% are in personal & business services
- 13% are in manufacturing
- ◆ 4% are in wholesale trade
- ♦ 3% are in construction
- 2% are in agriculture, forestry & fishing
- 1% are in transportation & public utilities
- ◆ 1% are in finance, insurance & real estate
- 2% are non-classifiable

Major Lessons Learned (Dynamics of Microbusinesses)

- Over time, microbusinesses show high survival rates (78%) after two years and 57% at the end of the 5-year survey period.
- On average, the microbusinesses were growing and profitable. For entrepreneurs whose businesses were still operating at the time of the Wave 5 interview, average revenues increased by 27% in real terms and profits more than doubled over the survey period.
- For entrepreneurs whose businesses were still operating at the time of the Wave 5 interview, average business assets increased by \$16,427 (77%) in real terms and business net worth increased by \$17,344 (118%) over the survey period.
- Employment generation: In the case of entrepreneurs whose business were still operating at the time of the Wave 5 interview, average number of jobs per business grew from 2.3 in Wave 1 to 2.7 in Wave 5.

Summary of Findings from the SELP Longitudinal Survey of Microentrepreneurs (Direction of Change Over Time of Various Economic Indicators)

Economic Indicator	Low-income Microentrepreneurs	Non-Poor Microentrepreneurs	All Microentrepreneurs	
I. All Respondents			<u> </u>	
Household	•	¥	₩	
Income				
Personal	^	↓	, •	
Earnings Household				
Assets	↑	↑	↑	
Household	<u> </u>	T		
Net Worth	т	ľ	1	
Business	A	*	A	
Assets		<u> </u>		
Business	•	A	•	
Net Worth				
	sponaents Whose Businesses V		ve 5	
Household	1	1	V	
Income	1			
Personal	• •	! •	•	
Earnings				
Household	^	↑	↑	
Assets Household		 		
Net Worth	•	↑	↑	
Business	1	A	•	
Assets	T T) T	1	
Business	•	*	•	
Net Worth	T	1	•	
11	I. Microbusinesses Inat Were	Still Operating by Wave 5		
Industry of Operation		Services & Retail		
Survival Rate		57% Wave 5		
Profitability		^		
and Revenues		•		
Employment		T		
Generation				
Business		^		
Assets				
Business	ı	^		
Net Worth	1			